

April before a vernal sun; you have possessed yourself of India; you menace China and Japan; the remotest islands of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, nor insignificant enough to elude your notice; but Central Africa confronts you, and bids you defiance. Your squadrons may range or blockade her coast, but

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Issued from Albany.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MINISTERS' SPEECHES—CURIOUS LETTERS ON THEIR WAY TO CONCORD, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1853.

It may not be generally understood by the public that at the meeting of electors in this city, on the 1st of December last, a carefully and ingeniously prepared letter—which was called a letter of congratulation—was presented to, and signed by, some twenty-two or twenty-three of the electors. It was got up, and was doubtless so intended by those who contended, as indicating a preference for one person other than the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson for a place in Gen. Pierce's cabinet, from this State, and pointing to another individual as the proper person to be named. This has called forth from the democracy of the State an expression in favor of Mr. Dickinson, which must be regarded as very emphatic. Several of the electors who signed the letter of congratulation, join in this expression. It consists, first, of about two-thirds of the electoral districts, speaking either through the electors themselves, or of the committees who made them; second, it decided many of the electors to the effect of their action taken here at Syracuse on the first day of September last, which nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor, and the democratic members of the Senate; fourth, a majority of the democratic members of the Assembly; fifth, letters to the effect of the influence of anti-slavery democrats from all parts of the State. These are regarded as the most authentic, reliable, and authoritative expressions which can be made of the wishes of the democracy of the State. The documents are on the way to Concord.

SUSA.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—DAY LOST BY THE SENATE.—
—FURN IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE TAKING OF MILL METERS IN THE CANAL QUESTION, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1853.

The Senate was in session only half an hour to-day after prayers. Upon reaching the general orders, the Senate went into committee, Mr. Conger in the chair. The bill to authorize the consolidation of railroads, Mr. Wright, turning over his, and knew that the bill was not before him, and, as he remarked nothing of its merits, was not prepared for action. Other Senators also stated that no copy was on their files—so the committee rose. The next bill was for the formation of building associations, when several Senators found themselves deficient in copies of that bill. This was also the case in Gen. Pierce's cabinet, in which the members were severely reprimanded. The Sergeant-at-Arms being responsible for not keeping the files complete from day to day, Mr. Pierce moved that the Senate adjourn to get the files in order. So the day was lost, because half a dozen men, and as many boys, at three dollars a day, were sent to the State House. A friend tells me that the Lieut. Governor administered a severe reprimand to some of the officers.

The House there was any amount of sport and sparring, on the subject of a grave of subjects, that of deliberating whether ministers of the gospel should be liable to taxation. The law now exempts a property owner from paying taxes on his church. A petition was presented asking for a repeal of that law. The Judiciary Committee reported that the House (except a few) in the House, Mr. Hendee, (except a few) of Livingston county, moved to recommit the bill, but it was thought unnecessary, as that committee had already reported against it. Mr. Burroughs, the speaker himself, having become imbued with the spirit of his House, immediately announced as the Select Committee Messrs. Taylor, Burroughs and Hendee.

Then came up Senator Cooley's joint resolutions for a repeal of the law. The House met with strong opposition in the House. This body did not seem willing to tie its own hands. A debate occurred for an hour and a half, but no vote was taken. Cooley was present, watching the movements with much apparent interest.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to prevent the railroad from carrying on its line, and the bill was moved to be immediately attended to. Will the President of the Hudson River, Harlem and Erie, and Central line, look at the bill. The bill is a very good one, and will devise a plan whereby any gentlemen will be compelled to pay their workmen all their wages every Saturday night. Mr. C. Hall is about entering the legal profession. Mr. Hendee announced as the Select Committee Messrs. Taylor, Burroughs and Hendee.

The House to furnish all the members with copies of the Woman's Statutes at the expense of the State. The Woman's Statutes are now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready to be printed on Friday; many of the female orators expected to be displayed, as many of the female orators of the day will be present.

The House to continue the bill of Mr. Ogden, for Canal Appraiser, and Mr. Briggs, of Penn Yan, for Superintendent of the Salt Springs, are to be acted upon to-day in the Senate.

New York State Temperance Convention.

THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDED TO COMPEL THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS AN ANTI-LIQUOR LAW, ETC.

ALBANY, JAN. 18, 1853.

The State Temperance Convention assembled at the Haystack Church, on State street, this morning.

H. Camp, President, took the chair, and the Rev. R. S. Crampton and H. McAllister were appointed secretaries pro tem.

Messrs. W. H. Burleigh and J. C. Crocker, of Albany, and S. Townsend and C. G. Warren, of New York, and seven others, were appointed a business committee.

The President delivered an able address on the present position of the temperance cause, and the absolute necessity of legal action to suppress the traffic in liquor. He exposed, in a masterly manner, the fallacies contained in the minority report presented to the Assembly last year.

The Rev. Mr. Crampton made some forcible remarks in relation to the late election, and the result of the efforts of the friends of temperance to elect members of the Assembly.

After a few remarks by John B. Shaw, of Benezelers, on the necessity of energetic, persevering efforts on the part of temperance men, the Business Committee reported that the friends of the cause were adopted, after having been briefly discussed by the Rev. Mr. Crampton, Armstrong, Kingsbury, Henderson, Burleigh, and others.

Resolved, That, profoundly convinced as we are, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, impolitic and immoral, the fruitful source of intemperance, and the cause of all the crimes, criminality, and poverty attending the community with enormous taxation, are rendering the citizens to evils almost innumerable, a true regard for all the great interests imperilled by its continuance, we will continue our efforts for its prompt and complete suppression, and we will not hesitate to do so in obedience to the latter.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of this State to demand from the present Legislature the enactment of laws to suppress the traffic in liquor, and to impose adequate penalties and suitable punishments on its enforcement, and we protest against any repeal or present license laws, except by the enactment of such laws.

Resolved, That, believing the question of the prohibition of liquor traffic of paramount importance to all the friends of the cause, and that the Legislature should adhere to the principle of prohibition, or the party candidates for the Legislature, as indispensable to our success, and if compelled to sacrifice party, or surrender to the influence of the liquor traffic, we will not hesitate to do so in obedience to the latter.

Resolved, That, if the present Legislature shall adjourn, and the friends of the cause, as above indicated, it will then be the right and the duty of the friends of temperance, in each Senatorial and Assembly district, to combine their influence in some efficient manner, and make the question of temperance the main issue in the election of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, no really valid principle of the Maine law has been authorized in the Council of the State, and in the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. That the right of a State to prohibit the traffic in liquor, and to impose adequate penalties and suitable punishments on its enforcement, and we protest against any repeal or present license laws, except by the enactment of such laws.

The Convention adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

This evening a meeting was held at the same church, for the general discussion of the temperance question, the church was crowded.

Two meetings were held in the main body of the church, on the 17th and 18th inst., for the purpose of raising money for the cause. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of New Jersey; Mr. Brown, of Auburn; Mr. Hawkins, of Maryland; and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

The Eastern and Western Grand Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of New York are also in session here to-night.

From Boston.

THIS LIQUOR LAW—COUNTERFEITER EXAMINED, ETC.

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Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1853.
The schooner J. & W. Erickson of Philadelphia, from New York, arrived on Sunday at Swans Island, Cape May. Her cargo consisted of railroad iron. The Captain and crew were saved.

A letter from Berlin, Maryland, states that the cargo of the schooner Franklin, from Porto Rico, (before reported from South of Fenwick's Island,) will be landed in a damaged condition.

NEWBORN, Jan. 18, 1853.
The packet schooner Columbia, hence for New York, (on instant) left Cape Henry yesterday, with loss of sails, &c.

BOWEN, Jan. 18, 1853.
Accounts from Holmes' Hole report that the schooner Progress, from Portland for Baltimore, dragged ashore in the gale of the 13th, but got off on the 15th, with loss of false keel, and a fine fifty strokes an hour. She will proceed to New Bedford to repair.

The Quickest Trip to Savannah.
NEWBORN, Jan. 18, 1853.
The steamship Florida, Capt. Woodhull, from New York, arrived at the bar at half past nine, and at her wharf at half past eleven o'clock last night, being the quickest run ever made.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1853.
Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm, the sales of cotton to-day were 10,000 bales. Prices were full and firm.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1853.
Cotton to-day firm, and prices advanced. Best quality middling 8 & 8 1/2. Prime middling, 22 1/2 & 23c. Harvested to coffee, sales 200 barrels, at 10c. Ohio heavy full ball at \$4 80. Corn—200 bushels white sold at 60c. Flour—Sales 5,000 bags at \$15 a c. Stealing change—Best signatures, 8c. Freighters firm.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1853.
The sales of cotton to-day were 1,000 bales, at prices ranging from 8 1/2 a 10c. A lot of 130 bales sold at 10c and 10 1/2c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18, 1853.
Sales of cotton to-day were 1,900 bales, at 8 to 10 1/2c. Prices are gradually advancing.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1853.

Congressional Proceedings.—Bill to Prevent Frauds on the Treasury—Galphin Claim Defended—Opposition to the Small Notes Bill—Their Extensive Circulation—Necessity for State Legislation—Difficulty Attending the Bill—Required Issue of Silver Coinage—Measures Adopted in England.

The proceedings in the House, during the past week, may be summed up in the passage of the bill to prevent frauds upon the treasury, which originated in the Senate, and was reported by the Select Committee appointed to inquire as to what connection Mr. Corwin had with the Gardiner claim, with an important amendment, prohibiting members or officers of either body from prosecuting claims against the government, the debate on which was in a great measure confined to the attack and defence of that gentleman, and towards its close was rendered remarkable by the speech of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, during which he went into an investigation of the Galphin claim, for the purpose of showing that when the State of Georgia obtained the possession of the lands of the Indians within its territory it undertook to liquidate the debts due by them to Mr. Galphin, amounting to nine thousand pounds, with interest, and who contended that the only question which was to be decided when the claim was advanced, was whether the amount should be liquidated by the General or State government.

As had been anticipated, the bill to prevent the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia has met with considerable opposition in the shape of amendments, it being universally admitted that the practice constitutes a serious evil, and which is more extended in its operation than was at first imagined, it appearing that a large amount of this irresponsible trash is sent away for circulation in the more distant parts of the Union.

Not only is this the case, but, as was stated during the discussion, small notes from the State of Maine were extensively circulated in Illinois, pending the next election, and it may be presumed, also, in and from other States; and the attention of the different State Legislatures will probably be drawn to the subject, and the same objection will be urged, as for prohibiting the issue of notes under five dollars, and making all bank paper redeemable in specie, the currency of the country may be placed on a sounder basis, and the public generally be secured against the issue of small notes which are now so extensively in circulation.

Mr. Curtiss's amendment, prohibiting the issue of all descriptions of bank paper in the district, was negatively by an overwhelming majority; and very properly, as it is absurd to imagine that the business of the district will be injured by the issue of small notes by Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, at twenty millions of dollars, can be carried on without the aid of a paper currency.

The bill, however, does not meet the issue of irredeemable notes above five dollars, except so far as it requires that they shall be redeemed in specie; and the amendment of Mr. Sackett, of New York, might have been introduced with advantage, which required that banks issuing notes of a higher denomination than five dollars, should deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury United States stock to the extent of 250 per cent. and that their issues should be limited to that amount, which would have afforded ample security to the public, and permitted the companies to derive an equivalent profit from interest on the amount so deposited, and on their issues.

The principal difficulty, however, arises from the contemplated sudden operation of the bill, which, it is contended, would enable brokers to fleece the community, by demanding four or five per cent for silver in redemption of the notes, and thus to realize enormous gains. The more prudent course, therefore, and one that would meet this objection, would be to give the bill a prospective operation—say to postpone for a year its going into effect, during which time the Secretary of the Treasury, in the meantime, to be redeemable in specie, and for the government at once to issue the requisite amount of silver coinage to modify the revolution. The effect of small notes on a community is to compel the corresponding amount of specie and in their being withdrawn, it returns, to meet the demand in this way created. There must be a transition state, however, during which inconvenience will be suffered, but, which, in this instance, would be less sensibly felt, and the chasm made in the circulation of the money referred, with which to make payments from the treasury.

It was in this way the British government met the difficulty of resuming specie payments in England, and the subsequent prohibition to issue or circulate notes of a less denomination than five pounds sterling. As early as 1777, the issue of promissory notes or a less sum was prohibited by law, and the prohibition remained in force till 1797, when the government suspended the Bank of England from paying specie, and, with the sanction of Parliament, this prohibition was continued till 1823—a period of twenty-six years, during which notes of a less amount were permitted to be issued by the bank.

In 1820, the Bank of England was authorized to issue promissory notes of a less denomination than five pounds, and in 1826 that a law was enacted prohibiting the circulation of notes under five pounds after February 1, 1826, and the Bank of England was authorized to issue—thus allowing six years, after the resumption of specie payments, for the circulation of notes of a less value than five pounds.

In the meantime, in 1821, a new coinage of gold was issued, and the amount of £14,577,547, which supplied the chasm made in the circulation of the country by the reduction of the amount of Bank of England notes, and also went to replenish the vaults of the bank, in preparation for the run that might be made in the resumption of specie payments, owing to the fact that the Bank of England had been anticipated was passed with the greatest facility. W.

Police Intelligence.

A Dishonest Son.—A young woman, named Louise Servet, was arrested yesterday by officer Fisher, of the sixteenth ward police, on a charge of stealing from her employer a gold watch and jewelry, valued at \$80. It was ascertained that she was employed by Mrs. J. C. Berbera Bros, in the Eighth avenue, Thirty-fourth street, and, in a few days after her engagement, she ran off, and was subsequently arrested by the police, and committed to the police station, and the accused to prison for trial.

Arrest of Burglars.—Two suspicious characters, named John and William, who were seen prowling about the premises of a night, by the Sixth ward police, charged with the perpetration of a burglary at No. 48 Orange street. It seems the rogues broke into the basement of the said premises, and stole a quantity of goods, valued at \$250. They were committed to the police station, and the accused to prison for trial.

A CARD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that the charges lately preferred against him have been fully investigated before Justice Osborn, by whom he has been honorably acquitted.

GEORGE B. STONE, 514 PINE ST.